STRUGGLE OF THE RIVAL CITIES FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. is Believed by the Knowing Ones that the Metropolis Will Win Hands Down-Chleago and Minneapolis are the Only Other Cities Really in the Race.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-The struggle of the various rival cities East and West for the honor of entertaining the delegates to the National Republican Convention of 1892 is beginning in earnest to-night. Many of the boomers are here and are mapping out a lively two days' campaign. An impetus was given to the general movement to-night by the arrival of acting Chairman Clarkson and the advance guard of New York's delegation of boomers, composed of Warner Miller and W. H. T. Hughes. John W. Vrooman is already here, and Col. Shepard, Dr. Depew, Sloat Passett, and the others will come later. All of the boomers are here now except those from Pittsburgh and Detroit. The entire crowd met in the corridors of the Arlington tonight and indulged in general handshaking and good-natured hilarity. The political asects of the contest have not cropped out to any extent as yet, and will not until all the muittee members arrive. Then the buttonboling and still hunting will begin, and the on polar but less concentrated efforts of the enthusiastic rivals will be discontinued.

The single political incident of the fight so far is the announcement by the Chairman of the Cincinnati delegation, made to-day, that the Ohio delegation to the Convention will not present the name of William McKinley as a candidate for President. The announcement is regarded as significant, even though it was made for the purpose of pledging the fairness of Cincinnati citizens toward all other candidates as a reason why Ohio should have the

Convention. The committeemen are all non-committal on the subject of location, but if the general drift of sentiment is at all significant the only three sities in the fight are New York, Chicago, and Minneapolis, and they stand in the competi-tion in the order named. It is admitted on all hands that Chicago is a wonderfully good Con-vention city, but she is not making much of a fight, and so can hardly stand up against the determined efforts that the other cities are making. New York is having a big boom to-night, and many of the know-ing ones in the crowd at the Arlington are predicting that the metropolis will win hands down. The advance members of the strong delegation who arrived to-night indicates that New York is in earnest and as it will not be necessary for them to present figures to prove that it has all needful facilities for making a that it has all needful facilities for making a big crowd comfortable, the only task is to develop the fact that New York really wants the Convention, and is willing to bid high for it.

Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Omaha are enthusiastic and promising big things. The last named city, however, is week in many things essential to the success of a big Convention, and the idea of a trip across the continent does not strike the politicians with such favor as to predict the success of the city of the Golden Gate. Minneapolis has many friends and her showing with regard to hotels, street car service, pure weather, and other desirable feavention attributes is having its effect. As far as the personnel of the delegations is concerned, each of the Western cities is about on the level, as the best men have been sent to Washington, all of them with great talking gifts, and many possessed of commendable shrewdness.

Gay fastoons of lags and bunting have bloomed since yesterday on the walls and over the doorways of the various delegation headquarters. Photographs galore of western hotels and colliseums are arrayed on tables for exhibition, and leaflets of alluring literature are unpacked, all ready for the bombardment of unpladged committeemen. Above all, the tongues of the samest boomers now intrenched in the festooned bowers have begun to wag. To provide against any sluggishness in this interchange of views generously equipped sideboards have been ordered, and open boxes of fragrant Havanas are extended to all callera. Those boomers from the West are evidently here to spend money and have a good time, wherever the Convention goes.

Half a hundred confident delegates from the Twin Cities of the upper Mississippi constitute to day's addition to the list of arrivals. A special train brought them, and filled with enthusiasm, they were escorted to the blue and gold parior at the Arlington by ex-Senator Gill Pierce. Here, just before dinner, an open conference was held, and the plan of presentation. big crowd comfortable, the only task is to de

ciai train brought them, and, filled with enthusiasm, they were escorted to the blue and gold parlor at the Arlington by ex-Senator Gil Pierce. Here, just before dinner, an open conference was held, and the plan of presentation was adopted. Senator Washburn will first address the committee arguing the political advantages of holding the Convention in Minneapolis, Col. Johnson, Chief Clerk of the Benste, will then give statistical estimates of the Flour City's hotel, railroad, and telegraph facilities. Special stress is to be laid on the telegraphic facilities. The appeal is to be concluded by an aliround address by Benstor Davia. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the conference to the effect that "public and especially party policy" requires the location of the next National Republican Convention "in the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest," that, whatever be the outcome of the committee's deliberations. "the importance of holding the coming Convention in the Sreat and growing empire of the West should not be disregarded." An executive committee was appointed, including five delegates from Bt. Paul and five from Minneapolis.

The Omaha boomers swarmed about the floral horseshoe that hangs from the chandelier in their parior, while white-haired ex-Benator Raunders, the father-in-law of Prince Russell Harrison, read to his enthusiastic colleagues an invitation from the Prince's father to the Omaha delegation, requesting them to call at the White House to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. The Nebraskans are also going to call on Mrs. Logan on Sunday in a body. Their spokesman before the committee is to be Judge Scott. Mr. Scott says he can consistently claim every facility for taking care of the Convention that Minneapolis will advance, and hold one powerful reason still in reserve, namely, that Omaha is nearer the centre of the disaffected Republican States beyond the Mississippl, and Nebraska's five electoral votes, he thinks, are by no means assured to his party. Great stress will also be laid on the fact tha

so on. Fargo is 6000 miles north and Galveston 800 miles south.

Editor De Young has arrived and the San
Francisco boom is being made ready for inflation. The other delegates will be here tomorrow night. The Cincinnati advance guard
is still awaiting the rest of the delegation,
which is not expected until to-morrow. Mayor
Mosby scouts the current rumor that the Administration is going to use its influence
against locating the Convention in Ohio, for
lear of prematurely starting a McKinley Presidential boom.

lear of prematurely starting a McKinley Presidential boom.

"I can say now, with perfect confidence," said the Circinnati Mayor, "that McKinley's name will not no presented by the Ohio delegation before the National Convention."

The Detroit and Pittsburgh people have not yet shown up, but are expected here by tomorrow night. By that time the National Committee will begin to arrive. Those already here are: George Christ of Arizons, Powell Ciayton of Arkansas, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Bobert G. Evans of Minnesota, J. S. Brady of Virginia, Hobart of New Jersey, J. R. Russell of Fordia, E. M. Brayton of South Carolina, W. P. Canada of North Carolina, V. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, and P. H. Carson of the District of Columbia.

Chicago sends no delegation, but contents herself with a formal invitation through its representative on the National Committee. W. Campbell, and the efforts of Senator Cullon.

NEW YORK HAS \$30,000 PLEDGED ALBEADT.

NEW YORK HAS \$30,000 PLEDGED ALREADY. The general committee of citizens that is endeavoring to get the Republican National Convention for finis city held a meeting in Parior F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Charles E Coon reported that \$30,000 has been pledged toward paying the extenses that will have to be incurred if the Convention comes here, and that \$20,000 more is expected by Monday.

Pr. Chauncey M. Depew said that if his pres-ence at the meeting of the National Committee in Washington was considered necessary, he would go. Senator Hiscock made a speech, in which he expressed the opinion that the work of the committee would be crowned with suc-cess.

The committee that is going to Washington will start this morning at 11 o'clock on the Fennsylvania road. Two Pullman cars, a dinification and an observation car have been put at the committee's disposal. Mr. Coon, Phineas C. Lounsberry, and several other prominent members of the committee will remain in Lown and canvass for subscriptions.

CHILP'S ANGER COOLING.

A Disposition to Do Justice to the Assail-VALPARAISO, Nov. 20.—The flery sentiment

which prevailed here against Americans has considerably cooled down. The Chilians talk more rationally as to the American request for redress, and there is a growing disposition to see that justice is done to those who assaulted the American sailors, and killed two of them. Undoubtedly the report telegraphed from New York of the forwaters has something to do with the change of sentiment, in Valparaiso at least. The people here are not anxious for a bombardment. They have come to the conclusion that the United States is in carnest,

or senument, in varparaiso at least. The people here are not anxious for a bombardment. They have come to the conclusion that the United States is in carnest, and so the more intelligent among them have taken pains to ascertain something about American power and resources. They understand now that if the Americans should decide upon a bombardment, they would not be deterred by the interference of other nations in behalf of Chilli. And that the Chilians would have to take care of themselves. When the war furore was first raised here, Englishmen went about in swashbuckler fashion giving the Chilians to understand that the British fleet would never permit Americans to damage Valparaiso. That had much to do with the deflant attitude of Chili. Now that it is evident that the only British ally would be the correspondent of the London Times, to whose commands the American Admiral would probably not pay much attention, the situation is different, and Valparaiso has concluded not to court a bombardment. Consequently Americans are treated with more respect, and there is no disposition to do violence to American officers or seamen. Capt. Schley's conduct meets with universal praise. He has been caim and deliberate under the most provoking circumstances, and has won the respect of the people here.

The evidence in the preliminary inquiry into the attack on the sailors is said to be complete. The Chilian method of examination is peculiar, and somewhat resembles the French. The magistrate has each person, accused or under suspicion, brought before him separately, without counsel, and supjected to a rigid examination, to which there is no limit of relevancy. There is no doubt that in some instances physical torture is applied, although the law forbids it. During the recent struggle neither side hesitated to use tortures of the most horribe kind in order to extort confession, and in the cases of notorious criminals supposed to have accomplices the police system of Chili winks at such methods. There is no reason to believe that

THE ENGLISH AND THE WAR IN CHILL Depreciated Currency Made Big Profits Possible-Poor Gunnery in the Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.-An officer of the San Francisco says that as far as he could learn the war in Chill was instigated and in a measure maintained by an English syndicate of capitalists, who were engaged in the nitrate and other businesses in that country. They sold their products to the outside world for gold and paid their help in paper money.

gold and paid their help in paper money, which was much depreciated even before the war, but after the war began the depreciation was fifty per cent. greater.

"One gold dollar of Chilian money would buy tree paper dollars, and you could get \$2.40 for one silver American dollar," said this officer. "At Coquimbo the English capitalists own immense smelting works, where \$250,000 worth of copper was smelted every week. This valuable output was sold for gold and the laborers were all paid in paper money."

There had been much talk about Chill's ability to strike heavy blows in case of a war with the United States. An officer on the San Francisco says: There had been much talk about Chill's ability to strike heavy blows in case of a war with the United States. An officer on the San Francisco says:

"In the capture of Valparaiso the Congressionalists' squadron played no part worthy of mention. The Esmeraida, Cochrane, Aconcagua, and O'Higgins were all armed with heavy Armstrong rifles, and did not attempt to engage Forts Pratt and Callai, at the entrance of the harbor, but kept well out of range. At Iquique they kept five miles out to sea, and not a shell fell in the town. I never saw such poor gunnery before. Why, at 2,000 yards I saw the Cochrane keep up a fire on the Via del Mar, and not a shot struck the fort, which, by the way, is a very extensive work, and offers a large target. When the four Congressional vessels were firing at Fort Callso, the fort was struck a half dozen times only out of over three hundred shots."

Another officer of the San Francisco, speaking of the seenes after the battle, said:

"The bodies of the two dead Generals were allowed to lie uncared for where they fell for nearly a week. Finally, after the revelry in Valparaiso had partly subsided, the bodies of the two dead Generals were picked up, placed on a rude four-wheeled carryall and dragged through the streets of Valparaiso, being shot at and stoned by the infuriated mob."

The officers say that Chillian hatred toward the American seamen was noticed on the streets of Valparaiso whenever the men went ashore. The Baltimore's men were not the only ones attacked, for one of the San Francisco's men, a young man named Monahan, was stabbed in the back and suffered from the effects of the wound for weeks. There was one place near the dock which the American seamen used as a rendezvous. When the Chillian fleet came in the proprietor of the house was afraid to allow the American sallors to enter his place. One of the men did so, however, and after some little trouble he and his two companions, who remnined outside, had to leave, and in the rush Monahan was stabbed in the back.

No Scandal Involved in the Purchase of the Westchester Fair Grounds. WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 20.-It became known a few days ago that the Westchester county fair grounds near this place had not been purchased by the Westchester County Society of Agriculture and Horticulture, but by a syndi-cate, nearly all of whose members are directors of the society. The report that cate, nearly all of whose members are directors of the society. The report that it was the syndicate's intention to sell these grounds to the society at the annual meeting of the stockholders on Dec. I caused link about the transaction. It is denied, however, that the directors are speculating in real estate. The grounds have for many years been the property of a man named Updegrove, who has leased them to the society at \$500 a year. The society has often tried to purchase the property, but has been unable to get what it called a reasonable figure. In August last John Duffy obtained of Updegrove an option on the land for \$30,500, hoping to be able to sell it to the directors of the society for much more. But when the time came for Duffy to take the land he could not raise the money. The directors heard of this, and, considering that their opportunity had come at last, they offered Duffy \$500 for his option, thus securing the land.

They did not purchase the grounds as directors of the society because it would have been necessary to secure a vote of the stockholders, and thefore that could have been done Duffy's option want have expired. They therefore organized this syndicate, and took the land at their own risk. At the annual meeting they will offer the property to the society, and if the stockholders do not vote to accept it at the price paid, the syndicate will let the grounds at the same rate that has been paid fitherto. The men who form the syndicate are: John R. Tompkins, Lewis N. Onderdonk, Edward R. Long, Joseph H. See, James Hopkins, George I. Miller, Moess W Taylor, David A. Weed, James Coles, James H. Moran, and William A. Sammis.

to-day's Thanksgiving number of the New York Leiger, which should receive the careful attention of every girl who is considering matrimony. At all news stands. Price 5 cents.—Ads.

FONSECA'S WANING POWER.

INCREASED OPPOSITION TO THE DIC TATORSHIP IN BRAZIL.

Rio Grande do Sul Unwilling to Tield Except Upon Founces's Resignation, and Perhaps Too Strong to be Coerced-Eumors of an Engagement Of Ele Grande.

LONDON, Nov. 20.-News about the situation in Brazil continues to be very meagre and un-satisfactory. The last advices by way of Santiago indicate that the Provisional Junta in authority in the State of Rio Grande do Sul is taking measures to strengthen its position and to maintain the opposition of the State to Fon-

seca's dictatorship. Fonseca, on the other hand, is trying to win the allegiance of the Junta by a conciliatory course. Baron Lucerna, the President of Fon-seca's Cabinet, has sent a despatch to the Junta offering, on the part of the dictator, to recognize any local Government the people of Rio Grande do Sul'may prefer, on the sole con-dition that peace and tranquillity be first re-stored To this offer the Junta, after brief deliberation, replied that the forces would only disarm when Fonseca should have resigned and the national Congress should have again assembled.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has advices from Rio de Janeiro this afternoon, but vices from Rio de Janeiro unis anternoon, but no indication is given as to how the despatches escaped suppression by the Censorship. According to these advices the condition of affairs throughout Brazil is rapidly growing more eritical. Everywhere discontent and disaffection with the present regime are becoming more pronounced. Instead of tranquillity and acquiescence in Fonseca's assumption of dictatorial power there is vigorous opposition and increasing agitation. In general terms, the political condition of the country is described as closely bordering on anarchy. Meanwhile the dictator's Government continues its policy of suppressing news, endeavoring in this way to prevent one part of the country from knowing what is going on at other centres of disaffection.

In spite of the efforts of the Government to reduce Rio Grande do Sul to obedience by force of arms, or to win its allegiance by concessions, it is now generally admitted at Rio de Janeiro that that State will adhere to its attitude of opposition to the dictator. More than this, everybody whose opinion is entitled to weight believes that the State will be strong enough to maintain its independence, as the reports from there show that the Provisional Junta is well supplied with funds and is daily increasing the effective strength of its army. The Exchange Telegraph Company's despatch further declares that Fonseca's death is probable at any moment. Though it is known that Fonseca has been iil, this statement is not supposed to refer to death by natural causes. It is taken to mean that there is extreme danger of his assassination or of a sudden and powerful uprising of the inceased opposition which will overthrow the present regime and make away with its head.

Other despatches from Brazil this morning announced that there had been a sharp engagement of Rio Grande. The two gunboats and to reconnoit the place appeared, according to the cable message referred to, to have been hit several times. One of the gunboats is reported to bat sent to resource as su no indication is given as to how the despatches escaped suppression by the Censorship. Ac-

festo, in which he threatens to march on Rio Janeiro.

The forts at the Rio Grand bar, it is learned, have been completed.

Montryidgo, Nov. 20.—There is an indefinite report of an attempt on the part of Fonseca's naval force to land a body of troops near Barboza, a small port in the north of Rio Grande do Sul, not far distant by land from Port D'Alegre. The water proved too shallow for the vessels to come near the shore, and a hostile display by an armed force of the Junta deterred the Fonseca Admiral from attempting to land in small boats. Fonseca's vessels did not throw any shells or attempt to injure Barboza, keeping up apparently a pretence of friendliness, to which the people on shore did not respond in a similar spirit. The Junta sent an additional force yesterday to Rio Grande do Sul, that place being the key to the situation from a defensive point of view.

DID NOT BELIEVE THE BLIND MAN. Promptly Convicted of Forgery.

Robert S. Seebold, formerly the Republican Postmaster at Williamsbridge, was tried yesterday in the General Sessions before Recorder Smyth upon an indictment charging him with retired merchant of Rye, upon a guarantee which Seebold gave to Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers. The signature of A. Stewart of Williamsbridge as a witness, it is at-

leged, was also forged.

Beebold kept a small grocery at Williams-bridge. He is a tall, slender, dark-complexioned man about 24 years of age and almost blind. He told Recorder Smyth that he had no law-yer, and he insisted that he did not need one. He told Recorder Smyth that he had no lawyer, and he insisted that he did not need one. He was calm, self-coptained, and watchful of his interests, but the facts against him were too strong, and the jury made short work of him. On the witness stand Seebold testified that in 1888 he took an active interest in politics, and, after Harrison was elected, was appointed Postmaster at Williamsbridge, succeeding the Postmaster who had held the position nine-teen years. This ex-Postmaster, he believed, was at the bottom of all his trouble. Eight months ago, on account of the almost utter failure of his eyesight, he, Seebold, was compelled to resign the Postmastership. He had a clerk named John Gibson, who, he believed, had been in league with the ex-Postmaster. He, Seebold, found last apring that he had an opportunity to make a good deal of money in supplying the caterer of the Morris Park club house with groceries. But he needed a larger stock So he went to Austin Nichols & Co. and tied them his position. They assured him they would fill his orders if he could obtain the guarantee. He wrote a letter to Mr. Briggs, asking him to sign the guarantee and return it. He gave the letter to Gibson to mail, and Gibson returned to the store and said that he had mailed it. Next day Seebold received an envelope by mall containing the guarantee, apparently signed by Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Stewart as witness. When Mr. Sherman, representing Austin, Nichols & Co. came to him on Aug. 6 and told him Mr. Briggs's signature was a forgery he was utterly surprised. Gibson had disappeared.

The jury was out fifteen minutes. Under the conviction Seebold may be sentenced to State prison for ten years.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly has been confined by illness for the past two weeks to his residence, 33 East Fiftieth street. While attending to law East Fiftieth street. While attending to law matters in Ohlo about three weeks ago he contracted a cold, which upon his return developed alarming severity. The ex-Governor at once took to his room, and the family physician Dr. A. A. Smith, has since been in constant attendance. The appearance of pneumonia was daily feared, but last night Br. Hoadly's son-in-law Mr. D. W. Scarborough of Cincinnati, said to a Sun reporter that this danger had been happily averted and that the ex-Governor would undoubtedly be out again in a week or ten days.

WIDOW PARTRIDGE VINDICATED.

She Sets a Verdlet of \$200, and May Col-lect Mr. Joyce's Note for \$1,000, Teo. The trial of the breach of promise of mar-riage suit of Widow Matilda Partridge against Widower Andrew A. Joyce ended yesterday in the City Court in Brooklyn. The verdict was a substantial vindication for the widow, the jury having awarded her \$800 damages. During the trial her counsel announced that she was ready to withdraw the suit if Mr. Joyce would pay her the \$1,000 note she holds against him. She now gets \$800, and will probably collect the note when it comes due. Both Mr. Joyce and Mrs. Partridge were again on the witness stand yesterday. Mr. Joyce was asked if he had not eloped to New Jersey during his wife's life and stayed away for nine months, and if he had not, at the same time carried off some sliverware belonging to his wife. He made an emphatic denial of these imputations. He also denied that he had ever been a minister of the gospel, and that he had averaged.

preached.

Mrs. Partridge gave the version of the alleged elopement as she said it had been related to her by Mr. Joyce's daughter. Mr. Joyce was in the butcher business at the time, she said, and he gained the affections of a young woman customer by giving her the best cuts and the most tender turkers. He came back in nine months, walking in just as if he had only been around the corner.

months, waining in the action of the around the corner.

Mra Partridge also told how William Sherman, the priest who caused a sensation a few years ago in Brooklyn by getting married, used, together with his wife, to board in Mr. Joyce's house. His wife was a nicee of Mrs. Joyce's. The jury spent only twenty minutes in deliberating.

MANAGERS AND STAGE HANDS. They Agree Upon Terms for Payment that are Mutually Satisfactory.

The troubles between the theatrical managers and the Theatrical Protective Union over the demands of the stage hands for an increase of wages of fifty cents per night were amicably settled yesterday afternoon at a conference between representatives of the managers and of the union. The conference was held in Manager Daniel Frohman's office. Frank W. Sanger and Daniel Frohman were empowered Henry Coleman, Edward J. Ryan, and Philip Kelly represented the union. After a long discussion the following terms were agreed

Kelly represented the union. After a long discussion the following terms were agreed upon:

The stage hands are to be paid \$1.50 for each night's performance, and in case of any difference or dispute the matter is to be settled by a committee consisting of a representative of the Managers' Association, a representative of the union, and a third party to be selected by them, the decision of the three to be binding on all parties. All payments a se to be direct from the box office, its cad of through the medium of the stage carpenter. All extra work is to be paid double time or 62% cents an hour, and carpenters shall receive double their present rate of wages, which is \$3.50 for a day of eight hours for all overtime. No one is to be employed for stage work except members of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1, and carpenters only, and not seenic artists, are to be employed to do all carpenter work.

The men on their part agree not to charge double time until after the last scene of the last performance has been struck, and to charge not more than 50 cents an hour for rehearsals. The agreement is to date back from last Monday.

PREFERS LIGHT AND AIR.

Lawson Fuller Bossn't Want to Go Home Through a Bole in the Ground, A meeting was held at the Athenæum in

West 155th street last night to protest against the Bapid Transit Commission's report and its provision for "a lot of holes in the ground." If anybody can complain that being carried from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Battery in such comfort, with such ease, in light and good air, with such convenience, able to read the papers, or to rest, or to converse as easily as at home, all for 5 cents, if anybody can complain that that is bad treatment, I cannot agree with them." So said Orlando B. Potter, the first speaker. A juvenile brass band opened the meeting with fourteen verses of the "Red, White, and Blue," and Gen. Michael Kerwin presided.

presided.
Nearly 200 men and women were there. Col.
Lawson N. Fuller, the patriarch of Washington Heights, talked about childhood's happy days lifty years ago.

"Why, the horse railroad kills all the people it likes, and nobody says anything." he exclaimed further on. "But, thunder and lightning! what a how! there'd be if the clevated road killed anybody. Why, I saw a guard tryread killed anybody. Why, I saw a guard trying to keep a woman from getting off
the train the other day-rying to save
her life-and he just threw his arms
around her and held her. She said, 'You dirty
old thing, what do you mean?' and I said,
'Madam, he was trying to do his duty.' And
she wasn't a woman a man would want to hug
from choice, either."
Resolutions in favor of the extension of the
elevated railroad system on the upper west
side were adopted.

DANCER DECKER OUT OF HIS HEAD.

for Protection from Assassins. John Decker, the boy actor of Harrigan's company, who was taken sick at the theatre during the performance of "Relly and the 400" on Monday night, has apparently become 400" on Monday night, has apparently become insane. He played Bessie Barlow, the negro dancer and was danced in competition with Miss Pollock, the Maggie Murphy of the play. Young Decker grew steadily worse at his home. 217 East Thirty-eighth street. He imagined that a crowd of enemies were awaiting an opportunity to brain him. He left the house with this delusion yesterday, and went to Manager Mart Hanley at Harrigan's Theatre and begged his protection.

Manager Hanley got Police Sergeant Norton to take the actor home. A cousin of Decker's came to the theatre last night and asked to have him removed to a hospital. St. Vincent's Hospital was selected.

Decker is a clever dancer, and he had for years supported his sick mother and a brother by his earnings.

STRANGE EMMA DAY.

Didn't Know What to do With Herself and so Went to Jail.

Emma Day, the Summit incendiary, who took laudanum in the Second precinct station n Newark on Thursday morning, spent the day in the City Hospital, the night in Police day in the City Hospital, the night in Police Headquarters, and was sent to jail yesterday at her own request to spend ninety days. Bhe said she did not know what to do with herself and asked Capt. Corbett to have her committed. She did not tell what she had been doing since her release from inprisonment for her acts at Summit, but said that she had behaved herself and that never in her life had she been immoral. Her confession as to the Plainfield fires was believed to be false, although she was known to have been acquainted with the firebugs who were caught and convicted, and who served out their sentences.

Miss Emily Starr Griswold. aged 58. of 262 Henry street, Brooklyn, died of heart failure yesterday at the house of Mrs. L. M. Barnett, yesterday at the house of a physician at 708 Park place. Miss Griswold had been suffering with heart trouble for some time and left her home yesterday to visit Mrs. Barnett against the advice of her relatives. She became exhausted before she reached her destination and had to be carried to Mrs. Barnett's house. Death resulted in a short time.

Miss Griswold's father was at one time the Miss Griswold's father was also connected by marriage with the Starr family. She was worth considerable money, nearly all her wealth being in United States bonds. Her sister, Arafredinand Massa, her nearest relative, is at present in Europe.

A Chip May Send Him to Prison. James Gray, aged 26, was arrested in Brook-lyn early yesterday morning on a charge of at tempted burglary. When taken to the Fulton street station and searched a chip of wood was found in his pocket. This ship will probably send him to the penitentiary, for it fits to a nicety into a break in the window of Jeweller William Campbell's store at 74 Sanda street, in front of which the prisoner was discovered acting in a way to arouse suspicion.

GOV. HILL IN WASHINGTON.

HIS OBJECT IS TO ENGAGE QUARTERS FOR THE WINTER.

He Declines to Say Whether He Will Take His Sent Before January—If He Decsn't He May Lose His Chance of Obtaining Bestrable Places on the Committees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Gov. Hill arrived in

Washington this evening on the limited express and took dinner at the Arlington. Afterward he sauntered into the hotel lobby, and in a few moments was surrounded by the crowd of Republican politicians composing the army of Convention boomers, John W. Vrooman stood guard for the Governor in a corner of the reading room, and Al Daggett spent an hour introducing the prominent men, who came forward by the ernor-Senator was present. To THE SUN reporter the Governor said that he had run over solely for the purpose of engaging quarters for the winter and that he should return to New York to-morrow, and thence to Albany. He added that there was no significance whatever in his visit. Gov. Hill also gave out the information that Col. Timothy & Williams, his private secretary. would remain in the same capacity with Gov. Flower, a fact upon which, he said, both gentlemen are to be congratulated. On the subject of whether he will take his seat in the Senate in December or in January, after the inauguration of Gov. Flower, Senator Hill declined to talk. That question will be settled hereafter he said. If he remains in the Gubernatorial chair until January he will lose his chances of obtaining desirable places on the Senate committees. In fact, it is probable that he will have to be ignored entirely in the make-up of committees. The very first business transacted after the Senate meets is the appointment of committees for the Fifty-second Congress. These committees will be announced not later than Dec. 15. Gov. Hill will not become a member of the Senate until he is sworn in, and it would be a man who is not a member of the Senate.

The subject has been informally discussed by some of the Democratic Senators, and two ways of avoiding the difficulty have been suggested. One is by leaving vacancies to be filled when the Governor shall take his seat; but there are so many new Demceratic Senators to be provided for that places cannot be kept for a man who is not technically entitled to them. The other plan is to put Senators in certain committee places with the understanding that when the Governor becomes a Senator they shall be given to him. Unfortunately for the Governor. United States Senators have an objection to being made dummies of. It is possible, however, that an arrangement may be made whereby Senator Gibson, just appointed Senator from Maryiand, may take some places to which Gov. Hill will succeed when Mr. Gibson may be his own successor, or, in case Gov. Jackson comes to the Senate from Maryland, he may think himself entitled to the Gibson places.

The question will finally resolve itself into a context in the Democratic caucus between Gov. Hill's friends and the field. Senators Gorman, Harris, and Voorhees will probably be the influential men on the Democratic Caucus Committee to arrange the minority places, and if they desire to hold assignments for the New York Governor they may possibly be able to do so.

But, however this important question may ocratic Senators to be provided for that

sond if they desire to hold assignments for the New York Governor they may possibly be able to do so.

But however this important question may be determined. Senator-elect Hill has been laying up for himself treasures in the Treasury of the United States. By delaying to have his credentials presented to the Senate the Governor did not forego, but simply postponed, the receipt of his salary as United States Senator. As long as no one else has a claim on the seat to which he was elected, the salary simply remains in the United States Treasury and cannot be drawn until the credentials from the State of New York are presented and have been accepted by the Senate. The acceptance of credentials however, does not carry with it the decision of the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate as to their validity. By the act the Senate showever does not seen the money of the black race, unadulterated by the Senate this compensation ceases unless he shail be declared entitled to his seat.

Gov. Hill may hold back his papers until January gr later, but unless he covers the money back into the Treasury he must carry it off sooner or later after the Senate rassemblies of the Senate rate this sooner or later after the Senate as semitors. His other opposition on this question.

But IIBERIAN MISSION.

THE IIBERIAN MISSION.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The colored leaders the Appoint John H. Smyth of the District of Columbia as Minister to Liberia. Mr. Smyth gained so

back into the Treasury he must carry it off sooner or later after the Senate next assembles and he takes his seat, and in case he should die the money would go to his heirs.

BANKER SILTSON PAYS \$30,000.

It was in Settlement of Jonathan Bourac's Loss at the Gambling Table. Bosron, Nov. 20 .- John Stetson, banker,

roker, and theatrical manager, to-day paid to Mrs. Anna B. Everett \$30,000, and thus settled one of the most remarkable cases ever tried before a Massachusetts court.

Mrs. Everett claimed that Mr. Stetson was the proprietor of a swell gambling club, known as the Carlton, on Hamilton place. On the night of Nov. 2, 1889, Mr. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of New Bedford, son of the late millionaire mil owner, bucked the tiger at the Carlton Club and lost \$25,000 in one sitting. He was drunk at the time, and played recklessly. He gave his notes to cover his losses, and then kicked about paying them. After he had sobered off, to keep the matter quiet he compromised by paying \$16,000.

One of Mr. Stetson's clerks, George Everett. knew of this incident and used it to good advantage, for when he was arrested on the charge of embezzlement he alleged that Mr. charge of embezzlement he alleged that Mr. Stetson wanted to get rid of him that he might not see too much of what was done at the Cariton. There'were flity-six counts in the indictment, and the jury declared him not guity of flity-three of them and disagreed as to the other three. That case was placed on the docket for a new trial. Then Everett's wife went to his rescue in a novel way.

There is an old law in Massachusetts which gives to any person the right to sue for money lost at gaming by any other person, provided the loser does not bring suit within three months. In case of recovery the plaintiff is to receive three times the amount nost. Mrs. Everett learned of this law sind she immediately sued Mr. Stetson to recover \$51,000, which is three times the amount which Mr. Bourne lost at gambling, including interest. Mr. Bourne tost at gambling, including interest. Mr. Bourne was not a party to this suit. He would have given that sum to have kept the matter quiet, but Mrs. Everett had a two-fold object in view, and would not abandon her case. Mr. Bourne thereupon departed for Oregon, and is there now.

The case was brought into court, and Mrs. Everett was in danger of losing it on her original declaration; but she discovered new evidence, which, it is alleged, proved conclusively that Mr. Stetson was the proprietor of the club, and also that Mr. Bourne lost at gambling the sum named.

There was a long legal wrangle over this amendment, and a lew days ago permission was granted her to amend her original declaration. The defendant evidently did not care to have that new evidence go before the court, and yesterday he effered to compromise.

The Everett refused to listen to any talk of a compromise until the criminal case against her husband was withdrawn. To-day at 3 P. M. that case was not prossed, and a few minutes later Rr. Estate Seed for Seec, exce. Stetson wanted to get rid of him that he might

Bosros. Nov. 20.—The estate of the late Boyal M. Pulsifer, proprietor of the Boston Herald, is being sued by the firm of C. J. Ham-Herald, is being sued by the firm of C. J. Ham-bro & Co., London bankers, to recover \$800,-000. The claim is alleged to be due for breach of guaranty executed by Mr. Pulsifer in his lifetime, agreeing to guarantee the comple-tion of the Marietts and North Georgia Hail-road out of the proceeds of the mortgage bonds which the petitioners claim to have negotiated in London. The respondents deny the validity of the claim, and say that the cause of action accrued within two years of their appointment as executors and is barred by statute.

"The Unsigned Will" is the title of a charming story from the German in to-day's Hanksgiving number of the New York Longs. Al all news stands. Price 5 cents.—Ads.

ROBBED THE GIRLS ROOMS.

Burglars Creep ta While the Pupils of Ry

When the sixty-five young women of Ryc Seminary went down to the dining room for dinner at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening they did not lock the doors of their rooms. Rye is a quiet country town, and one of the adjuncts of the seminary is a dog that bites after dark. Therefore there was no fear of burglars The girls returned to their rooms after ain ner, and discovered that some clever thief had visited seven of them and picked up between

\$1,500 and \$2,000 worth of valuables. Rye Seminary is an old and very fashion able boarding school. Nearly all the pupils are daughters of wealthy parents. The main building, where almost all the girls room and where the class rooms and dining rooms are, is surrounded by large grounds at the corner of Cedar street and Post road. It is a rambling. old-fashioned building of three stories. Trees around it shelter the girls from inquisitive eyes. around it shelter the girls from inquisitive eyes, and it is approached by a broad, winding road. The building is of wood, and the dining rooms are in the basement. Nearly all of the first floor is a school room with windows that open from the sides out on broad piazzas.

The floors above are usedfor bedrooms and studies. It is not known when the thief or thieves entered the building. The front door of the seminary is usually kept locked, but an expert burglar would have found little difficulty in forcing open one of the windows that open on the biazzas. Moreover, there are seventeen planes in the building, and nearly all of them are in use just before the dinner hour.

hour.

Many of the girls left valuable articles of jewelry on their dressing cases when they went down to dinner, and from the fact that the thefts were confined to seven rooms it is thought that the burgiars were interrupted. It was nearly 7 o'clock when the girls went up to their rooms. Those who had rooms at the head of the stairs came down for Mrs. Life in a hurry. They had found the drawers of their dressing cases nulled out and the contents scattered on the floor. The rooms were in confusion. Each girl assured herself that she had been robbed, and after looking under the bed hurrled down stairs to tell Mrs. Life that a man had been in the house.

Mrs. Life prevented a panic by telling the girls who had been robbed to keep the thefts a secret until an examination had been made. Six watches, ten rings, two of them being diamonds of considerable value, and a number of necklaces and bracelets were missing. Several pocketbooks containing money were also stolen. There had been no attempt by the thieves to scarch the rooms carefully, and only jewelry and money had been taken.

Mrs. Life sent her coachman to no-Many of the girls left valuable articles of

no attempt by the thieves to search the rooms carefully, and only jewelry and money had been taken.

Mrs. Life sent her coachman to notify Constable Samuel Graham. Two suspicious-looking men were found at the depot and they were arrested. The conchman said that he had seen the men hanging around the seminary grounds. The prisoners gave their names as Arthur Perry and John Rogers, and when questioned they told contradictory stories. None of the stolen goods was found in their possession. Both men had been seen in Rve last week and again on Sunday. They were arrested, however, within a half hour after the robberty was committed, and if they were concerned in it they used hate in getting rid of their booty. Mrs. Life said last night that the thief or thieves must have entered the house through one of the windows and they were evidently familiar with the building and with the fact that the upper portion of it was deserted at that hour. Mrs. Life said she had no clue to give the police. Every girl in the school made a careful examination of her room before she retired last night and the seminary dog that bites after dark was on guard. Perry and Rogers, the men who were arrested on suspicion, were sent to the town lockup, and they will be examined before Justice Baruch to-day.

istration or satisfy anybody.

An Obstinate Fire in Pearl Street,

Dense volumes of smoke came rolling up out of the cellar of the big five-story brick building. 200 Pearl street, yesterday afternoon. The firemen promptly extinguished the flames, which had their origin in some bales of oakum. which had their origin in some bales of oakum.

One hour later they were called to the same spot, flames having again broken out in the oakum. This time it took longer to put out the fire than before.

George A. Blessing & Co., dealers in sanitary goods, copper, brass, and nickel, occupy the entire building. They lose \$500, which is covered by insurance. The building is owned by R. S. Tyson.

An Italian Banker and \$50,000 Gone. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.-Giacinto Epifairio. an Italian, who for six years has carried on a steamship agency, general store and banking business among the poorer class of his counbusiness among the poorer class of his countrymen at 842 Carpenter street, is missing. He had \$50,000 belonging to his customers. Epifairio disappeared some time between midnight and this morning, as he was seen as late as 11 o'clock last night. A week ago he sent his family, consisting of a wife and daughter, away, and to-day his office was closed. He is believed to have gone to New York, from whence it is thought he will try to make his way to California.

Missed a Natl and Struck a Live Wire, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20 -George Sullivan, a plumber, who was engaged in making repair at the Birmingham Company's power house. was killed by a live wire at noon to-day. With was killed by a live wire at hosh to-day. With a fellow workman he mounted a ladder to make a connection near the celling. His companion held the pipe, and Sullivan began to drive a nail into the wall to hold it. In striking at the nail he missed it and struck a live wire. An awful flash resulted. Sullivan fell ba kward, striking another live wire with the back of his neck. He was thrown into the air, and then fell to the floor, dead.

Murder at a Southern Corn Hunking.

Jackson, Ky., Nov. 20.-During a corn husking at Farmer Dr. Greer's on Tuesday night a fight occurred between J. W. Artry, Adolphus a ngnt occurred between J. w. Artry, Adolphus Artry, David Hayes, and Noah Smith on one side and on the other side by Sherman Martin. Grant Combs, Reuben Morgan, and his brothers. John Artry was shot and instantly killed. Adolphus Artry was shot twice in the head and stabbed four times in the back, and Morgan received a bullet in the leg.

Wants to Chop Up Her Rival.

PITTEBURGE, Nov. 20.—Mayor Gourley re-ceived a letter this morning signed by Mrs. Mattie E. Moore of Newark, Ohio, saying that Rosa McElroy had stolen her husband, and asking the City Marshal "to put my husband and the McElroy woman in the lockup, and keep them there until I come. If he gets them, please let me know, and I will come and make sausage meat out of the woman with a hatchet."

SAVANNAM, Nov. 20.-The schooner Charlotte used for inland navigation, was blown out to sea on Tuesday and nothing has been heard from her since. Capt. Fitzgerald, his wife and three children and two men were aboard. It is feared that the vessel is lost.

A Would-be Suicide Sat On.

Surgeon Bennett, of the Chambers Street Hospital drove in an ambulance to Bellevue last night with Alson Spellman, an insane blacksmith of 301 West Forty-seventh street. In the Bellevue grounds the mad man sprang out of the ambulance and made for the river. Dr. Bennett chased him, managed to trip him, and sat on him until help came.

The Empire State Express of the New York Contral continues to make its wonderful schedule of 440 miles in COS minutes every day, 533 miles per hour actual running time. See time table.—2d.

PRICE TWO CENTS. THROUGH TERRIFIC GALES.

PASSENGERS SHUT UP BETWEEN DECKS ON THE LAHN AND WERRA.

Five Women Die in the Two Steerages-Passengers Injured on the Lahn-The Two Ships Travelled Close Together.

The great gale that spread havor on the English coast ten days ago was at its worst when the North German Lloyd steamships Lahn and Werra steamed away from Southampton on Nov. 11 for this port. The Lahn. with 218 cabin and 489 steerage passengers aboard, struggled against turbulent seas and cyclonic blasts for seven days. No passenger got a glimpse of daylight except through with her funnels brine incrusted. Everybody was kept between deeks, and everybody, exwas kept between deeks, and everybody, except the trans-Atlantic shellbacks, was sick. The rolling and pitching of the ship caused many minor casualties. A steering passenger broke his leg, and two men in the second cabin were badly bruised. The crests of seas broke over the vessel incessantly while the storm was at its height and swept the deeks fore and aft.

Four days ago Mrs. Wilhelmina Wenzel, a steeringe passenger, to years old, died, presumably of kidney disease, aggravated by sea sickness. She was buried at son. The steamship company will return the money paid for the mother's ticket to her boys, who were with her.

ship company will return the money paid for the mother's ticket to her boys, who were with her.

The experience of the Werra was about the same as that of the Lahn. She left Bremen a day earlier. Now 3, but waited at the Needles, out of Southampton, for the storm to ahate. As it showed no signs of deing says the followed the Lahn to sea, covering nearly the same course. The ships were within sight of each other several days. The Lahn covered 3,054 miles and the Werra 3,054 miles. The Werra earried 120 cabin and 1,030 steerage passengers. Four women in the steerage died from maladies developed by the stormy voyage. Francesca Micheska suecumbed to pneumonia on Nov. 12, Josepha Hutka died of Bright's disease on Nov. 10, Kunegunde Imbele, aged 40, died of heart disease, and Dorothea Multules died of apoplexy on Thursday.

SCHWATKA BACK FROM ALISE L. News of Fresh Discoveries, but None of

Dgs Moines, Nov. 20.—Lieut. Frederick Schwatka has returned from his recent trip into the interior of Alaska, and is spending a few days with his friends in Des Moines. He shows the effects of the trip, and is sixty pounds reduced in flesh since he left here in shows the effects of the trie, and is sixty pounds reduced in flesh since he left here in May. His party, including Dr. Hayes of the United States Geological Survey and teleproceeded up the Nakea flaver sixty miles, to pourney requiring two weeks on account of the swiftness of the current; thence arrow the country eighty miles to a lake which the natives told them about. The lake is hearly one hundred miles long and fideet wide, and was named by the party A to Klain (Big Lake). They then descended the Newberry River for Lib miles. From Four Scikirk they went southwest 225 miles, to what was supposed to be a region to which copper abounded but none was found. Several weeks were spent in exploring the Conject the most turbulent streams be had ever seen in his travels. After ascending mountain peaks in the interior and taking a number of observations of peaks never before seen by white men, the descend of the Copper River. The Leutenant is pleased with his discoveries, and thinks them of great recognition in lowa short time, he will go to New York edy.

Cloudy, and unsettled conditions are now spreading over the country, as the high pressure area, with clear weather passes eastward over the ocean. Two storins are forming one over Montana, which shows some energy, but little rainfall, except on the north Pacific coast. The second is over Kansas, mov-ing northeastward, with light rains that are falling to the east of the centre in the Atkansas, Misatscoppi, and Ohio valleys and in the south Atlantic States. The rainy conditions are operating castward and that light showers, with considerable conditions remail the two atorius meet, which is very probable, heavy rain may fall in the upper part of the State on Sun lay-It was warmer everywhere yest or lay, except in Minar-sota; it was still below freezing in Virginia and Marythis city; highest official temperature, 47; lowest,

33°; average humidity, 65 per cent.; wind, south-west; average velocity, 6 miles an hour. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in The Scr building yesterday recorded the temperature as follows 1890, 1881 40° 80° 87° 61° M 40° 89° 07° 61° M 40° 89° 0° P. M 41° 42° 12° Md 1899. 1801. 40° 48° .38° 41° .86° 44° 334

For southeastern New York (including Long Islands, siso for western Connecticut and northern New Jersey, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. For Sunday, cloudy, with occasional light rain; warmer. E. B. Duxx. Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL PORRCAST TILL 8 P. M. SATERDAY

south winds; increasing cloudiness, and ir hably light rains by Sunday evening.

For eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, elightly searner, south winds, and joir weather; increasing cloudiness. ud rois Sunday.

For the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware, and fair weather; increasing cloudiness and probably

and fair weater, more rains Sunday.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Chio, increasing cloudiness and rains Saturday; south winds; stationary temperature; rains are probable.

Sunday.

The threatened development of a storm in northern Texas and Kansas on Friday morning, and the cyclonic area touching Montana, has become an extensive barometric depression covering most of the trans-Missian Countries of the trans-Missian C sissippi States and far Northwest. There are two dis-tinct cyclonic areas—the greater still over northern Montana, the other in Kansas. The Northwest storm Montana, the other in Kansas. The Northwest storm has no rain area in its from, but the Kansas storm has caused rain from the west Gulf north to Kansas and southern Iowa, and also over Lakes Michigan and Eria, These two storms will probably unite in the Northwest and cause rains or anows from the Gulf to the lakes, and later castward. Warmer and cloudy weather and rains, spreading eastward to the Atlantic States, may be expected during the next few days in most districts.

JOTTANGS ABOUT TOWN.

Acting Mayor Arnold will review the Old Guard on

A Lying in Department, at 543 East Thirteenth street, has been added to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. It will be thrown open to the public to-morrow. Commissioners Koch and Fitzpatrick yesterday grant-fa license to Joseph Luchelm of 430 Columbus ave-ue. Fewer applications for license have called forth ronger protests than this one.

Emil Vallet and Peter Borse, who set up what they called a Parisian Rusée at 1,361 Broadway, and were arrested for exhibiting indecent pictures, were discharged yesterday in Special Seasions.

Deputy Sheriff Young yesterday arrested Timothy F O'Connell, a Chicago dry goods dealer, in a civil suit began by E. H. Van Ingen & Co. of this city to reserver \$1,220 25 for goods furnished to O'Connell.

On the complaint of Ida A. Batterman, Sidney Oeorne, a lawyer of \$30 Broadway, was arrested yesterday in a civil suit. The plaintiff says he refused to page 12 last.

Second Mata Pickering of the American ship C. U.

Abe Coakley, the burgiar, was not sentenced yester-day for his latest exploit, that of robbing a Hebrew tai-lor in a brand street car of 8665. Charles Brooks counsel for Coakley, appeared before Judge Fitzgera's in General Sessions and asked that Coakley be re-manded until Monday. The request was granted. In the mean white Mr. Brooks will prepare an argument for a new trial.